



Name :
Roll No. :
Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2010-11
2010-11**

BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following : 10 × 1 = 10

- i) Vertical deviation can lead to
 - a) suppression
 - b) amblyopia
 - c) vertical ARC
 - d) all of these.

- ii) DVD is measured by
 - a) base up prism
 - b) base down prism
 - c) base in prism
 - d) base out prism.

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- iii) Levodepression involves which of the following pair of yoke muscles ?
- a) Right lateral rectus, left medial rectus
 - b) Left superior rectus, right inferior oblique
 - c) Left inferior rectus, right superior oblique
 - d) Right inferior rectus, left superior oblique.
- iv) Rapid conjugate movements of the eye performed to bring the image of an object quickly on fovea
- a) dynamic movements b) saccadic movements
 - c) tonic movements d) smooth pursuits.
- v) Fick's axis responsible for torsional movement is
- a) X-axis b) Y-axis
 - c) Z-axis d) None of these.
- vi) Bifocal in children may be prescribed for
- a) consequent esotropia
 - b) paralytic esotropia
 - c) accommodative esotropia
 - d) infantile esotropia.
- vii) Diplopia is the characteristic feature of
- a) paralytic squint b) non-paralytic squint
 - c) apparent squint d) none of these.



- viii) Physiological diplopia is manifest in case of object situated
- a) on Horopter
 - b) within Panum's fusional area
 - c) outside Panum's fusional area
 - d) all of these.
- ix) All recti are adductors *except*
- a) superior rectus
 - b) inferior rectus
 - c) medial rectus
 - d) lateral rectus.
- x) In listings plane vertical eye movement is done around
- a) X-axis
 - b) Y-axis
 - c) Z-axis
 - d) none of these.
- xi) All of these are examples of monocular clues to depth perception, *except*
- a) looming
 - b) disparate retinal images
 - c) motion parallax
 - d) aerial perspective.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. Neurophysiological basis of stereopsis.
3. Advantages of Binocular vision.
4. Aniseikonia.
5. Measurement of convergence.

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GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

6. What is phoria ? What are the symptoms associated with phoria ? Discuss the management of a case of phoria. $3 + 6 + 6$
7. How can you differentiate between duane's retraction syndrome and congenital esotropia ? Write different types of duane's retraction syndrome. $5 + 10$
8. a) Mention the origin, insertion, nerve supply and function of inferior oblique muscle. $7 + 8$
- b) What do you mean by 'Arc of contact' and 'Muscle axis of rotation' in relation to extra ocular muscles ? Explain importance of 'muscle axis of rotation' of any one extra-ocular muscle. $7 + 8$
9. Classify strabismus. Differentiate between incomitant and concomitant squint. What is pseudo squint ? $8 + 4 + 3$
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